

A SMALL COLLECTION OF HARVESTMEN FROM MALAYSIA (OPILIONES, ARACHNIDA)

By

Seisho SUZUKI

Nishihakushima-cho 17-2, Naka-ku, Hiroshima-shi 730, Japan

Synopsis

SUZUKI, Seisho (Nishihakushima-cho 17-2, Naka-ku, Hiroshima-shi 730, Japan) :
A small collection of harvestmen from Malaysia (Opiliones, Arachnida). *Acta
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A small collection of opilionids from Malaysia includes four phalangodids,
one of which is new species: *Takaoia kubotai*, two assamiids and two gagrellids.
A description of the new material is given and genitalia of *Tegestria coniata*
ROEWER, 1938 and *Dentobunus luteus* ROEWER, 1910 are first illustrated.

A small collection of Opiliones taken from Malaysia by Mr. Masao KUBOTA
was submitted to me for identification. It consisted of fourteen individuals re-
ferable to eight species, of which one is new to science, except for one uniden-
tifiable specimen. The holotype and all the other specimens used are at present
in my collection.

Before going further I wish to thank Mr. M. KUBOTA, Odawara-shi for the
gift of this material.

Suborder Laniatores

Superfamily Gonyleptoidea

Family Phalangodidae

Subfamily Phalangodinae

***Tithaeus fraseri* SUZUKI**

Tithaeus fraseri SUZUKI, 1972, J. Sci. Hiroshima Univ. (B-1), 24: 3; 1976, Nature and
Life in Southeast Asia, 7: 12.

Material. Malaysia: Negeri Sembilan, Pasoh Forest Reserve, 1♂, 22. II. 1982 (M. KUBOTA).

This species has been known from the Semangkok Forest Reserve (SUZUKI, 1972) and the Pasoh Forest Reserve (SUZUKI, 1976), Malaysia.

Subfamily Epedaninae

***Takaويا kubotai* n. sp.**

(Fig. 1)

Material. Holotype ♂: Malaysia: Selangor, Gentin Highlands, 24. II. 1982 (M. KUBOTA).

Measurements (in mm). ♂: Body length 4.5, width at broadest portion 3.3. Length of legs: I 12.9, II 26.2, III 17.2, IV 23.7.

Male.

Of the form as shown in Fig. 1A. Front margin and surface of carapace smooth; 1-4 scutal areas and free tergites with a transverse row of small granules, and a longitudinal row of numerous, rather coarse tubercles on the lateral margins of scute; a distinct blunt apophysis present at posterior scutal

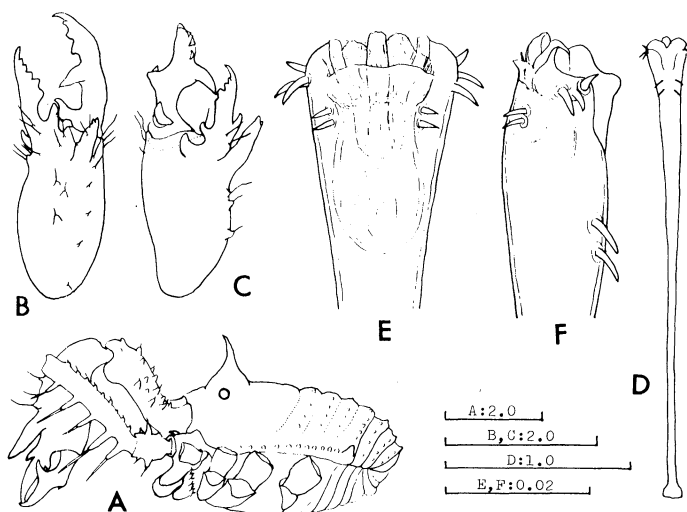


Fig. 1. *Takaويا kubotai* n. sp., holotype ♂. A. Lateral view of body. B and C. Distal segment of right chelicera: B, above, C, below. D. Ventral view of entire penis. E. Dorsal, and F. lateral view of distal portion of penis. Scale in mm.

corners. Eye tubercle with a short median spine, otherwise unarmed, smooth. Surface of first coxa with a row of coarse hair-tipped tubercles, second to fourth only hairy and so free sternites.

Chelicerae. First segment thickened distally but never forms a round elevation, armed dorsally with scattered coarse teeth, ventromedially with a distal and a proximal teeth. Second segment considerably widened and on account of large apophyses and the distortion of fingers giving a bizarre appearance (Fig. 1A-C). A long robust apophysis arises dorsally near base of immovable finger, which is directed forward. Immobile finger has two proximal branches and one further robust tubercle below at base (Fig. 1C). Movable finger with one stout basal apophysis, which is bifid and of bizarre contour, two robust apophyses present at about the middle, inner one of which fairly enlarged. Moreover, the second segment with two or three strong tubercles frontally and a dorsolateral row of smaller tubercles.

Palpi. Well-developed; trochanter armed dorsally and ventrally with one short and accessory spines. Femur dorsally with a longitudinal row of conical tubercles and accessory row of small tubercles, ventrally with a row of five long spines, distomedially with two long spines. Patella with one lateral and two mesal spines. Tibia ventrally with four lateral and two mesal spines, tarsus with three spines ventrally on both sides, in addition, tibia and tarsus ventrally with many hair-tipped tubercles.

Legs. All segments unarmed. Distitarsus of first tarsus with two segments, second three. Tarsal segments: 10-24(R), 26(L)-8-9. Double claws of third and fourth tarsi simple, untoothed.

Coloration. Body rusty yellow, reticulated and marmorated with black, especially so anterior part of carapace, eye tubercle and lateral margins of scute. Scutal areas and free tergites with a row of three black spots. 1-4 coxae reticulated with black, free sternites each with a black band. Chelicera rusty yellow, but first segment dorsally and second entirely with intricate reticulations of black. Palp rusty yellow, femur basally widely reticulated, other segments dorsally with reticulations. Legs rusty to dark brown, femora distally above, patellae and tibiae dorsally reticulated, metatarsi subbasally and distally with a wide white ring.

Penis. Shaft 2.56 mm long, slender and very long, slightly distended distally. Spinations of distal portion as in Fig. 1D-F.

Female. Unknown.

Remarks. The harvestmen of this genus have been known only from Taiwan. In appearance the present species shows closest affinity with two Taiwanese species. However, the presence of unique cheliceral segment in the male is distinct enough to separate it from the Taiwanese species. In the penis structure no resemblance exists between the Malaysian and Taiwanese species. From this it is conceivable that the morphological resemblance between the species of the two localities may be superficial.

Subfamily Sarasinicinae

Tegestria coniata ROEWER

(Fig. 2)

Tegestria coniata ROEWER, 1938, Veröff. Deutsch. Kol.- u. Uebersee-Mus., 2: 147.

Material. Malaysia: Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Brinchang, 1♂, 1♀, 27. II. 1982 (M. KUBOTA).

This species was originally described basing on a single male type specimen

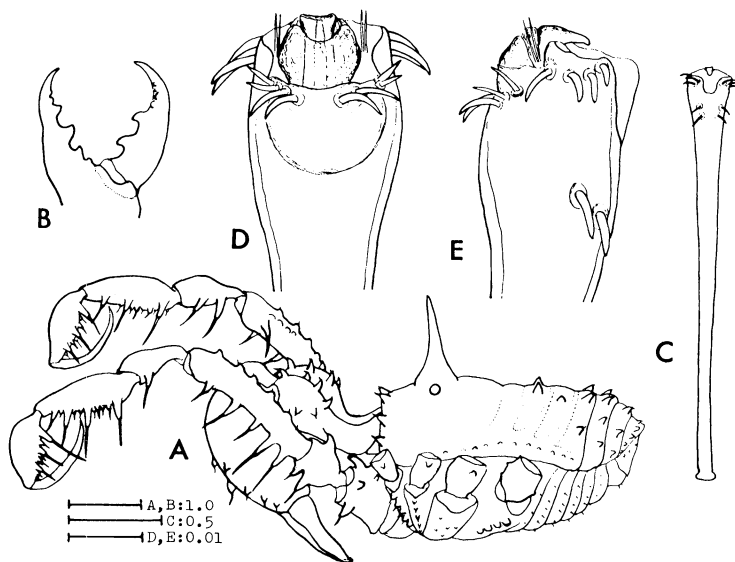


Fig. 2. *Tegestria coniata* ROEWER, ♂. A. Lateral view of body. B. Frontal view of right cheliceral fingers. C. Ventral view of entire penis. D. Dorsal, and E. lateral view of penis. Scale in mm.

taken from Pahang, Malaysia (ROEWER, 1938). The present animals were also collected in the same place. The male specimen examined here shows the following differences:

1. Size smaller, body length 4.8 mm, while the type specimen has 6.5 mm.
 2. The first scutal area smooth and the second and third areas have one pair of median coarse granules (Fig. 2A), while in the type first to third areas have a transverse row of small normal granules.
 3. The second cheliceral segment is armed frontally with two distinct conical tubercles and a longitudinal row of four small tubercles, but in the type specimen the segment armed frontally with irregular tubercles.
 4. The femur of palp has only one distomedial spine, while that of the male type has two.
 5. The tarsal segments are 11-21(L), 24(R)-8-9 but in the type, 9, 10-20-8-9.
- Penis. First illustrated; shaft 2.28 mm long, slender, distal portion somewhat distended. Spinations of distal portion as in Fig. 2C-E.

Female. First described. Body length 5.3 mm, width at broadest portion 4.3 mm. Length of legs: I 10.9, II 16.2, III 12.6, IV 16.1 mm.

Similar to the male in general appearance but with slightly larger body. The spinations of chelicera and palp are less strong than in the male. The femur of palp has two long distomedial spines. Tarsal segments are 10(R), 11(L)-20(L), 21(R)-7-8.

Opelytus spinichelis ROEWER

Opelytus spinichelis ROEWER, 1938, Veröff. Deutsch. Kol.- u. Uebersee-Mus., 2: 151.; SUZUKI, 1976, Nature and Life in Southeast Asia, 7: 18.

Material. Malaysia: Negeri Sembilan, Pasoh Forest Reserve, 1♀, 22.II. 1982 (M. KUBOTA).

This species has been known from Tenasserim (Burma) (ROEWER, 1938) and the Pasoh Forest Reserve (SUZUKI, 1976). The present female specimen agrees well with SUZUKI's description.

Family Assamiidae

Subfamily Polycorphae

Paramaracandus fuscus SUZUKI

Paramaracandus fuscus SUZUKI, 1976, Nature and Life in Southeast Asia, 7: 26.

Material. Malaysia: Negeri Sembilan, Pasoh Forest Reserve, 1♂, 22. II. 1982 (M. KUBOTA).

This species was originally erected as a new genus and species basing on a single male taken in the Pasoh Forest Reserve (SUZUKI, 1976). The present male specimen captured in the same locality showed the following variations:

1. The distitarsus II has three (R) or four (L) segments, while the holotype male has three.
2. The tarsal segments are 8-15-8-10 instead of 7-12, 14-8-9 in the holotype male.

In accordance with these variations the definition of this genus must be slightly emended as follows: ".....Distitarsus of first tarsus with two segments, second with three or four; first tarsus with seven or eight segments".

Subfamily Dampetrinae

Metahyamus variedentatus SUZUKI

Metahyamus variedentatus SUZUKI, 1976, Nature and Life in Southeast Asia, 7: 27.

Material. Malaysia: Negeri Sembilan, Pasoh Forest Reserve, 1♂, 3♀, 22. II. 1982 (M. KUBOTA).

This species has been known from the Pasoh Forest Reserve. The present specimens agree well with the previous description of SUZUKI (1976). The variations of tarsal segments are as follows:

Sex	Tarsi			
	I	II	III	IV
♂	8	20L 18R	7	8
♀	7	19L 18R	7	8
♂	-7R	-17R	7	9L 8R
♀	7	- -	7	8

If the specimen is symmetrical, only one number is given.

Suborder Palpatores

Superfamily Phalangioidea

Family Gagrellidae

Subfamily Gagrellinae

***Dentobunus luteus* ROEWER**

(Fig. 3)

Dentobunus luteus, ROEWER, 1923, Die Weberknechte der Erde, : 945; 1955, Senck. biol., 36: 83.

Material. Malaysia: Selangor, Ula Gombak, 1♀, 25. II. 1982 (M. KUBOTA).

This species has been known only from Borneo. This harvestman is characteristic of the presence of a median front elevation on the carapace, slender palp, and peculiar eye tubercle and coloration (Fig. 3A-C). The present female specimen, differing from ROEWER's description, has a single but distinct small tooth dorsally on the first cheliceral segment.

Ovipositor. Consisting of (3+15) segments; seminal receptacles in the third and fourth segments; first illustrated, main ampulla elongated, accessory one small (Fig. 3D).

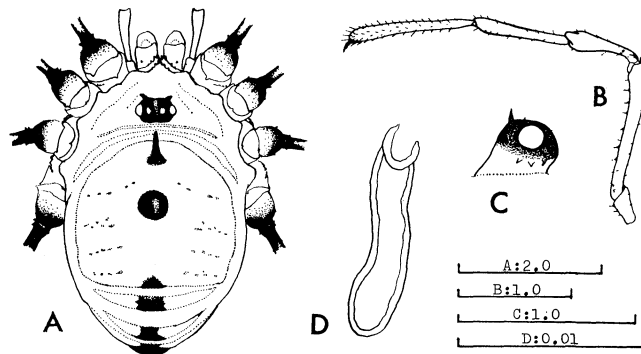


Fig. 3. *Dentobunus luteus* ROEWER, ♀. A. Dorsal view of body. B. Mesal view of right palp. C. Left side view of eye tubercle. D. Seminal receptacle. Scale in mm.

***Koyamaia curvipes* SUZUKI**

Koyamaia curvipes SUZUKI, 1972, J. Sci. Hiroshima Univ. (B-1), 24: 26; 1976, Nature and Life in Southeast Asia, 7: 38.

Material. Malaysia: Negeri Sembilan, Pasoh Forest Reserve, 1♂, 1♀, 22. II. 1982 (M. KUBOTA).

This species has been known only from the Pasoh Forest Reserve. The present specimens agree well with SUZUKI's description (1972).

Gen. ? sp. ?

Material. Malaysia: Negeri Sembilan, Pasoh Forest Reserve, 1 pull., 22. II. 1982 (M. KUBOTA).

On account of immaturity its generic and specific identification could not be done.

摘 要

鈴木正将 (〒730 広島市中区西白島町 17-2): マレーシアのザトウムシ数種について。

久保田政雄氏が採集されたマレーシアのザトウムシ標本を検討し、2 亜目 3 科 8 属 8 種を同定し得た。このうち *Takaoia kubotai* は科 Phalangodidae の新種である。この報文では同新種を記載し、*Tegestria conyata* ROEWER 及び *Dentobunus luteus* ROEWER の交尾器を初めて図示、かつ若干種において補遺を加えた。

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